

DESCRIPTION

FEATURE CHANGED IMAGE GENERATING METHOD, FEATURE CHANGED IMAGE GENERATING APPARATUS AND FEATURE CHANGED 5 IMAGE GENERATING PROGRAM

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a technique for changing a part of a feature of an image or adding other
10 features to the image, so as to generate a new image. In particular, the present invention relates to a feature changed image generating method, a feature changed image generating apparatus and a feature changed image generating program, in which a new image of a face of a
15 person is generated by adding a feature caused by aging to an image of the face of the person.

Background Art

A new image added with a certain feature while
20 keeping original features has been often generated by adding the certain feature to an image. Typical examples include an image of an aged face of one and the same person, who has lost his or her young features caused by aging but has had aged features. An image of an aged face of one
25 and the same person has been generated by eliminating a young feature from an image of a young face of a person while adding an aged feature thereto.

Examples of a method for generating an image of an aged face based on an image of a young face include a method for drawing an aged feature such as a crease in an image of a young face by using computer graphics

5 (abbreviated as "CG").

In this case, the aged feature such as the crease has depended upon an outline of a face. As a consequence, a manual work or a semi-automatic processing has been needed to apply "naturalness" to a facial image to be
10 generated. Here, there have been some features which are difficult to be drawn per se. Unlike the crease produced as a relatively clear feature, an aging level around an eye or a skin clearness of a face has variously depended upon a person. Therefore, it has been difficult to
15 determine as to how such a feature is drawn in an image.

U.S. Patent No. 6,556,196 B1 discloses an image processing method capable of adding an unclear feature to an image. In this image processing method, an aged feature can be clearly added to an image by the use of a
20 three-dimensional model. More specifically, a general model (i.e., a prototype) of a deformable image of the face is generated based on three-dimensional facial data stored in a database. An inquiry facial image is stuck to the generated model. The model is degenerated by the use of
25 a modeler in order to add changes in feature including an aged change. With this method, the same aged feature appears at the same portion even in the case where an image

of the face of anyone is processed since the previously prepared prototype is utilized. As a result, an unnatural aged feature may appear on the facial image.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application JP-

5 P2003-44866A discloses an image processing method capable of generating a target image based on a single specific image. In this method, an image of an exaggerated face is generated by extrapolation based on an image of a current face of a specific person and an image of an average face
10 suitable for a current age. And then, an image of the face of the person having a target age is generated by interpolation based on an image of an average face having an age approximate to the target age and the image of the exaggerated face. With this method, no difference in aged
15 change caused by variations among individuals in outlines of faces is taken into consideration since the image of the average face is used. Consequently, an unnatural aged feature may appear on the facial image.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application JP-A-

20 Heisei, 6-333005 discloses a facial image generating apparatus includes parts pattern storing means, facial feature data storing means, designating means and facial image generating means. The parts pattern storing means stores therein respective parts patterns for parts, which
25 represent facial images. The facial feature data storing means stores therein facial feature data corresponding to ages. When the designating means specifies data relevant

to an age, the facial image generating means reads facial feature data in accordance with the specified data from the facial feature data storing means. And then, the facial image generating means reads the corresponding parts pattern of each of the parts from the parts pattern storing means in accordance with the facial feature data. In this manner, the facial image generating means combines the parts patterns, so as to generate a facial image.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application JP-A-
10 Heisei, 10-289320 discloses a technique for speeding up calculation of a candidate category set in pattern recognition. A candidate table contained in table storage means holds therein mapping, in which a value of a reference feature vector calculated from a feature vector of a
15 pattern is used as an input while the candidate category set is used as an output. Candidate category calculating means calculates a candidate category set corresponding to the value of the given reference feature vector based on the mapping of the candidate table.

20 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application JP-P2002-123837A discloses a facial expression transforming method comprising the steps of: (1) defining a code book storing data defining a first facial expression set of a first person; (2) preparing data defining a second facial
25 expression set, which gives a training facial expression set of a second person different from the first person; (3) leading a transformation function out of the training

facial expression set and a corresponding facial expression included in the first facial expression set; and (4) applying the transformation function to the first facial expression set, so as to obtain a synthetic facial expression set.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application JP-P2003-69846A discloses an image correcting program for automatically carrying out a proper image correction. The image processing program includes a correction processing pre-stage section, a statistic information calculation section and a correction processing post-stage section. The correction processing pre-stage section carries out correction of a range or a tone with respect to an input image. The statistic information calculation section produces a color saturation reference value and a contour reference value as data representing preferences of an operator by using an output from the correction processing pre-stage section and a manually corrected image. The correction processing post-stage section carries out a color saturation correction processing by the use of the color saturation reference value, and further, carries out a contour emphasis processing by the use of the contour reference value.

Disclosure of Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide a feature changed image generating method, a feature

changed image generating apparatus and a feature changed image generating program, in which other features can be added to an original image with a natural impression while keeping principal features of the original image.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide the feature changed image generating method, the feature changed image generating apparatus and the feature changed image generating program, in which an image of an aged face can be generated in consideration of variations
10 among individuals.

 A further object of the present invention is to provide the feature changed image generating method, the feature changed image generating apparatus and the feature changed image generating program, in which a general aging
15 change per age can be added to an input facial image.

 A still further object of the present invention is to provide the feature changed image generating method, the feature changed image generating apparatus and the feature changed image generating program, in which a
20 distribution ratio can be adjusted when an aging change and an individual feature are added to an input facial image.

 According to an aspect of the present invention, a feature changed image generating method for generating
25 a new image from an input image includes: (A) a step of providing a database in which a plurality of data, which are relating to a plurality of images respectively, are

classified into a plurality of categories; (B) a step of determining an image which is most similar to the input image as a selected image based on a data belonging to a specified category specified from the plurality of
5 categories; and (C) a step of merging the selected image and the input image.

At the step (A), a database in which the plurality of images are classified into the plurality of categories is optionally provided. In this case, at the step (B),
10 an image which is most similar to the input image among images belonging to the specified category is selected as the selected image.

At the step (A), a database in which constituent components of the plurality of images are
15 classified into the plurality of categories is optionally provided. In this case, the step (B) includes: (b1) determining a determined combination of the constituent components by which an image which is most similar to the input image is obtained by using the constituent components
20 belonging to the specified category; and (b2) generating an image which is most similar to the input image as the selected image based on the determined combination.

At the step (A), a database in which the plurality of images are classified into the plurality of categories
25 is provided, and each of the plurality of categories includes a plurality of images which are gradual variations of an identical object on an attribute (for example, the

age), optionally. In this case, the step (B) includes:
(b1) selecting an image which is most similar to the input
image among images belonging to a category included in the
plurality of categories and corresponding to an attribute
5 of the input image as a similar image; and (b2) determining
an image relating to a same object with the similar image
as the selected image from images belonging to the
specified category.

At the step (A), a database in which constituent
10 components of the plurality of images are classified into
the plurality of categories is provided optionally, and
each of the plurality of categories includes constituent
components of a plurality of images which are gradual
variations of an identical object on an attribute. In this
15 case, the step (B) includes: (b1) selecting a selected
combination of the constituent components by which an image
which is most similar to the input image is obtained, by
using the constituent components belonging to a category
included in the plurality of categories and corresponding
20 to an attribute of the input image; (b2) converting
component coefficients corresponding to the selected
combination into converted coefficients which are
component coefficients corresponding to the specified
category; and (b3) generating the selected image by using
25 the converted coefficients and the constituent components
belonging to the specified category.

In the feature changed image generating method,

each of the plurality of images can be a face image of a person. Also, the plurality of categories can be categorized based on an age.

When an age of a person on the input image is lower
5 than an age specified by a user, a category included in the plurality of categories and corresponding to an age higher than the specified age can be selected as the specified category

When an age of a person in the input image is higher
10 than an age specified by a user, a category included in the plurality of categories and corresponding to an age lower than the specified age can be selected as the specified category

In an another aspect of the present invention,
15 a feature change applying method for gradually applying a feature change to an input image includes: (A) a step of providing a database in which constituent components of a plurality of images are classified into a plurality of categories, wherein each of the plurality of categories
20 includes constituent components of a plurality of images which are gradual variations of an identical object on an attribute; (B) a step of selecting a selected combination of the constituent components by which an image which is most similar to the input image is obtained, by using the
25 constituent components belonging to a category included in the plurality of categories and corresponding to an attribute of the input image; and (C) a step of converting

component coefficients corresponding to the selected combination into converted coefficients which are component coefficients corresponding to the specified category.

5 In this feature change applying method, each of the plurality of images is a face image of a person, and the plurality of categories are categorized by based on an age.

 In yet another aspect of the present invention,
10 the feature changed image generating device is an apparatus for realizing the above mentioned feature changed image generating method, and includes constituent elements realizing each of the above mentioned steps. The feature changed image generating apparatus has a storing unit, an
15 image determining unit and a merging unit. The above mentioned database is built on the storing unit. The image determining unit executes the step (B). The merging unit executes the step (C).

 In yet another aspect of the present invention,
20 the feature change applying apparatus is an apparatus for realizing the above mentioned feature change applying method, and includes constituent elements realizing each of the above mentioned steps. The feature change applying apparatus has a storing unit and a component coefficient
25 converting unit. The above mentioned database is built on the storing unit. The component coefficient converting unit executes the step (B) and step (C).

In yet another object of the present invention, the feature changed image generating program and the feature change applying program are the programs for realizing the above mentioned feature changed image
5 generating method and the feature change applying method respectively. the feature changed image generating program and the feature change applying program respectively cause a computer to execute each of the above mentioned steps.

10 According to the present invention, the image most similar to the input image is selected, and then, the input image and the selected image are merged with each other. As a consequence, other features can be added to the input image while keeping the original features of the
15 input image. Furthermore, the input image is merged with the most similar image, so that the other features can be added to the input image with the natural impression.

Brief Description of Drawings

20 FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a feature changed image generating apparatus in a first embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a feature changed image generating method in the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a processing
25 example, in which a maximum score image and an input image are linearly merged with each other;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a feature

changed image generating apparatus in a second embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
changed image generating method in the second embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating a
5 modification in the second embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
changed image generating method in the modification in the
second embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating a feature
10 changed image generating apparatus in a third embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
changed image generating method in the third embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating a feature
changed image generating apparatus in a fourth embodiment;

15 FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
changed image generating method in the fourth embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a block diagram illustrating a feature
changed image generating apparatus in a fifth embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
20 changed image generating method in the fifth embodiment;

FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating a
modification in the fifth embodiment; and

FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
changed image generating method in the modification in the
25 fifth embodiment.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

(First Embodiment)

A description will be given below of a first embodiment according to the present invention referring to the attached drawings. Here, explanation will be made
5 on an example in which an aging change is added to the image of the face of the person (i.e., a facial image).

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a constitutional example of a feature changed image generating apparatus according to the present invention.
10 As shown in FIG. 1, the feature changed image generating apparatus includes an image accumulating unit 101 serving as a database, a matching unit 102 for matching images and a merging unit 103 for merging images. The image accumulating unit 101 is implemented by, for example, a
15 magnetic disk device. The matching unit 102 and the merging unit 103 are implemented by, for example, an arithmetic processor in a computer and a program executed by the arithmetic processor, respectively. Incidentally, in the present embodiment, a storing unit for storing
20 information on a plurality of images corresponds to the image accumulating unit 101. In addition, an image determining unit for determining an image most similar to the input image corresponds to the matching unit 102.

The image accumulating unit 101 serves as a
25 database, in which numerous facial images are accumulated. In the image accumulating unit 101, the numerous facial images are classified into categories 111₁ (i.e., a first

category), ..., 111_i (i.e., an i -th category), ..., 111_n (i.e., an n -th category) according to age or sex (i.e., an attribute). The categories 111_1 to 111_n are classified according to age or sex: for example, "a male in teens",
5 "a female in twenties" and the like. In the case where the categories 111_1 to 111_n are comprehensively expressed or any one of the categories is expressed, they will be simply referred to as "category 111" hereinafter.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a feature
10 changed image generating method by the feature changed image generating apparatus shown in FIG. 1. When a user specifies the input category 11 (age or sex), the matching unit 102 selects a category 111 corresponding to the specified input category 11 from the image accumulating
15 unit 101 (step S11). For example, in the case where a facial image of a male in teens is input to generate a facial image assuming the male in twenties, the user inputs "twenties" and "male" as the input category 11. Then, the matching unit 102 selects the category 111 of "a male in
20 twenties". Here, the user may input not ages but an age per se. In this case, the matching unit 102 selects the category 111 corresponding to the ages including the input age.

Furthermore, the matching unit 102 may not always
25 select the category 111 of an age bracket specified by the input category 11 but select another category 111. For example, the merging unit 103 may merge facial images while

regarding an aged change as a linear change, as described later. In this case, the matching unit 102 receives not only information on the age specified by the input category 11 (i.e., a target age) but also information on an age of
5 a person in the input image 12 (i.e., an input person's age). If the target age is greater than the input person's age, the matching unit 102 may select the category 111 of an age bracket much greater than the target age. In contrast, if the target age is less than the input person's
10 age, the matching unit 102 may select the category 111 of an age bracket much less than the target age.

For example, in the case where the age of the person in the input image 12 ranges within twenties while the age bracket specified by the input category 11 ranges
15 within thirties, the matching unit 102 may select the category 111 of forties. In this manner, a facial image in thirties can be generated by linearly merging the input image 12 in twenties with a facial image in forties. To the contrary, in the case where the age of the person in
20 the input image 12 ranges within forties while the age bracket specified by the input category 11 ranges within thirties, the matching unit 102 may select the category 111 of twenties. In this manner, the facial image in thirties can be generated by linearly merging the input
25 image 12 in forties with the facial image in twenties.

The matching unit 102 receives the input image 12 (step S12). Subsequently, the matching unit 102

matches the input image 12 with a group including facial images belonging to the selected category (step S13). The matching unit 102 performs the matching of the group including the facial images based on a general algorithm
5 for use in a face recognizing processing. Specifically, the matching unit 102 compares facial features between the facial images included in the selected category 111 with the input image 12, thereby obtains the degree of similarity between each of the facial images and the input
10 image 12. The facial features include the position or shape of the eye, the nose or the mouth or the entire facial contour. The obtained degree of similarity as a score corresponds to each of the facial images.

The matching unit 102 selects a facial image
15 having the highest score (i.e., the highest score image) among the group including the facial images belonging to the selected category as a facial image most similar to the face in the input image 12 (step S14). In other words, the matching unit 102 can select a facial image most similar
20 in principal parts of a face such as the shape of the eye, the mouth or the face to the input image 12 among the group including the facial images included in the selected category. Incidentally, in the case where it is determined such that the score becomes smaller as the
25 degree of similarity becomes greater, the matching unit 102 selects a facial image having the smallest score. The matching unit 102 outputs a facial image most similar to

the input image 12 as a selected facial image to the merging unit 103.

The merging unit 103 merges the input image 12 with the selected facial image, thereby generates a merged
5 image 14 (step S15). The merging unit 103 outputs the generated merged image 14.

The merging unit 103 merges the facial images with each other by, for example, "a linear merging method". For example, the merging unit 103 normalizes the selected
10 facial image such that the eye, the nose or the mouth (i.e., a feature) in the selected facial image is located at the same position as that of the input image 12, thereby generating a normalized facial image. Moreover, the merging unit 103 weighted-averages pixel data at a
15 corresponding portion between the input image 12 and the normalized facial image, thereby generating the merged image 14. Here, the facial image merging method by the merging unit 103 is not limited to the linear merging method.

20 FIG. 3 illustrates one example of a linear merging processing by the use of the selected facial image and the input image 12. Here, explanation will be made on an example in which a person of the input image 12 has an age in twenties, the age bracket specified by the input
25 category 11 ranges within thirties, and the matching unit 102 selects the category 111 corresponding to the forties.

In FIG. 3, it is assumed that a first facial image

is the input image 12 and a second facial image is the selected facial image. With the use of a certain parameter α , a merging ratio of the first facial image to the second facial image is expressed by $\alpha:(1-\alpha)$. Here, the parameter α is a value of 0 or more and 1 or less. In this example, since the age of the person of the merged image 14 is required to fall within thirties, the parameter α is set to be 0.5: namely, the merging ratio is set to be 1:1. The merging unit 103 sets the parameter α to 0.5, and thus, the merged image (i.e., the merged facial image) 14 is generated, as illustrated in FIG. 3, by taking a weighted average between the input image 12 and the normalized facial image.

Incidentally, the merging unit 103 may merge the input image 12 and the selected facial image with each other while varying the merging ratio during the image merging processing. In this case, the merging ratio is stepwise adjusted, so that an aged change from the age of the person of the input image 12 to a specified age can be stepwise confirmed.

In the present embodiment, the facial images have been classified into the plurality of categories according to age or sex, to be then stored in the image accumulating unit 101. Here, a facial image classifying method is not limited to the method in the present embodiment. For example, the age may be replaced with a group such as an idol group as the category creating criterion. In this

case, respective facial images of members of an idol group A1 are stored in the first category, and further, respective facial images of members of an idol group A2 are stored in a second category. And then, the facial
5 image of a person most similar to a member in a specified idol group may be merged with an input facial image 12, thereby generating the merged image 14. In this manner, the present invention is applicable to an amusement.

As described above, in the present embodiment,
10 the specified facial image group is selected from the plurality of the classified facial image sets; the facial image most similar to the input image 12 is extracted from the selected facial image set; and the input image 12 is merged with the extracted facial image. As a consequence,
15 other features can be added to the input image 12 while keeping the original features of the input image 12. Additionally, since the input image 12 is merged with the most similar facial image, other features can be added to the input image 12 in such a manner as to give the natural
20 impression. Consequently, a feature of a secondary attribute can be added while keeping the principal feature of the original facial image, and further, the feature of the secondary attribute can be added to the facial image in such a manner as to give the natural impression.

25 Specifically, the selected facial image having the principal parts of the face such as the shape of the eye, the mouth or the face most similar to those of the

input image 12 is merged with the input image 12.

Therefore, the feature of the secondary attribute can be added to the facial image in such a manner as to give the natural impression while keeping the principal feature as
5 an element for identifying the person. Here, the secondary attribute signifies an attribute such as the crease or a dimple which does not adversely influence on the identification of the person.

Furthermore, in the present embodiment, since the
10 matching unit 102 selects the aged facial image similar to the input image 12, an aged feature peculiar to the outline of the face of the person of the input image 12 can be readily added to the input image 12. Moreover, the merged facial image can be readily generated without any
15 necessity of consideration of the aged feature of each of the parts of the face such as the eye or the nose.

Additionally, in the present embodiment, since the image accumulating unit 101 classifies the facial images according to the ages and stores them therein, the
20 facial image can be generated by designating a specific age. In addition, it is possible to generate a facial image having not only the aged feature but also a younger feature.

Moreover, in the present embodiment, since the
25 merging ratio of the input image 12 to the selected facial image can be varied when the merging unit 103 performs the merging processing. The merging ratio during the merging

processing can be adjusted, so that the aged change from the input image 12 can be stepwise confirmed. Furthermore, since an existing recognition system can be utilized in the present embodiment, the system can be readily assembled
5 or modified.

(Second Embodiment)

Next, a description will be given below of a second embodiment according to the present invention referring to the attached drawings. FIG. 4 is a block diagram
10 illustrating a constitutional example of the feature changed image generating apparatus in the second embodiment. As shown in FIG. 4, the feature changed image generating apparatus includes an image component accumulating unit 101b, a component analyzing unit 102b
15 for analyzing a component of an image and the merging unit 103 for merging images. The image component accumulating unit 101b is implemented by, for example, a magnetic disk device. The component analyzing unit 102b and the merging unit 103 are implemented by, for example, an arithmetic
20 processor in the computer and the program executed by the arithmetic processor, respectively.

Incidentally, in the present embodiment, the storing unit for storing information on a plurality of images corresponds to the image component accumulating
25 unit 101b. In addition, an image determining unit for determining an image most similar to the input image corresponds to the component analyzing unit 102b.

The image component accumulating unit 101b serves as a database, in which information on a plurality of facial images is accumulated. The image component accumulating unit 101b stores not facial images per se but a plurality of constituent components obtained by analyzing components of the facial image. A component analysis is exemplified by the principal component analysis.

Specifically, the plurality of facial images are classified into a plurality of categories according to age or sex. The constituent components obtained by analyzing the components of each of the facial images are stored in a manner corresponding to each of the categories in the image component accumulating unit 101b. For example, one vector can be obtained by arranging pixels of each of the facial images, and then, constituent components obtained by subjecting the vector to singular value decomposition are stored. As a result, in the image component accumulating unit 101b, the constituent components of each of the facial images are classified into categories 112₁ (i.e., the first category), ..., 112_i (i.e., the i-th category), ..., 112_n (i.e., the n-th category) according to age or sex. The categories 112₁ to 112_n are classified according to age or sex: for example, "a male in teens", "a female in twenties" and the like. In the case where the categories 112₁ to 112_n are comprehensively expressed or any one of the categories is expressed, they will be simply referred to as "category 112" hereinafter.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the feature changed image generating method by the feature changed image generating apparatus shown in FIG. 4. When a user specifies the input category 11 (age or sex), the component
5 analyzing unit 102b selects the category 112 corresponding to the specified input category 11 from the image component accumulating unit 101b (step S21).

Incidentally, the component analyzing unit 102b may not always select the category 112 of an age bracket
10 specified by the input category 11 but select another category 112. For example, the merging unit 103 may merge facial images while regarding an aged change as a linear change, as described later. In this case, the component analyzing unit 102b receives not only information on the
15 age specified by the input category 11 (i.e., a target age) but also information on an age of a person of the input image 12 (i.e., an input person's age). If the target age is greater than the input person's age, the component analyzing unit 102b may select the category 112 of an age
20 bracket much greater than the target age. In contrast, if the target age is less than the input person's age, the component analyzing unit 102b may select the category 112 of an age bracket much less than the target age.

For example, in the case where the age of the
25 person of the input image ranges within twenties while the age bracket specified by the input category 11 ranges within thirties, the component analyzing unit 102b may

select the category 112 of forties. To the contrary, in the case where the age of the person of the input image ranges within forties while the age bracket specified by the input category 11 ranges within thirties, the component
5 analyzing unit 102b may select the category 112 of twenties.

The component analyzing unit 102b generates "a minimum deviation reconstructed image" as a facial image most similar to the input image 12 by the use of the
10 constituent components stored in the image component accumulating unit 101b. In the present embodiment, processing for generating the facial image similar to the input image 12 by the use of the constituent components by the component analyzing unit 102b is regarded as the
15 reconstruction of the input image 12.

The component analyzing unit 102b reconstructs the input image 12 by the use of the constituent components corresponding to the selected category (step S23) upon receipt of the input image 12 (step S22). The component
20 analyzing unit 102b reconstructs the input image 12 such that the deviation of a facial image to be generated with respect to the input image 12 becomes minimum. In other words, the component analyzing unit 102b carries out the reconstruction in such a manner as to maximize the degree
25 of similarity of the facial image to be generated to the input image 12.

For example, in the case of the use of the linear

component analysis such as the principal component analysis, a facial image to be generated is expressed by Equation (1), as described below. That is to say, a facial image I_p to be generated is expressed as linear combination of principal components (i.e., constituent components) by using a coefficient c_i (a real number) and a principal component P_i obtained by the principal component analysis. Here, the principal component P_i is a vector of a real number having the same number of elements as the total number of pixels of a facial image in Equation (1).

$$I_p = c_1 P_1 + c_2 P_2 + \dots + c_m P_m \quad \dots (1)$$

The component analyzing unit 102b determines a combination of the constituent components (specifically, a value of each of the coefficients) with a minimum deviation from a facial image I_0 input as the input image 12 based on Equation (1) by using a constituent components in the selected category. Thereafter, the component analyzing unit 102b generates a facial image in accordance with the determined combination of the constituent components. And then, the component analyzing unit 102b outputs the generated facial image as the minimum deviation reconstructed image.

The merging unit 103 merges the input image 12 with the minimum deviation reconstructed image, thereby generating the merged image 14, and then, outputting the generated merged image 14 (step S24). The merging unit 103 generates the facial image in the same method as that

in the first embodiment.

As described above, according to the present embodiment, the specified constituent component set is selected from the plurality of classified constituent component sets; the minimum deviation reconstructed image most similar to the input image 12 is generated by the use of the selected constituent component set; and the minimum deviation reconstructed image is merged with the input image 12. As a consequence, other features can be added to the input image 12 while keeping the original features of the input image 12. Additionally, since the input image 12 is merged with the most similar minimum deviation reconstructed image, other features can be added to the input image 12 in such a manner as to give the natural impression. Consequently, the feature of the secondary attribute can be added while keeping the principal feature of the original facial image, and further, the feature of the secondary attribute can be added to the facial image in such a manner as to give the natural impression.

Specifically, the image having the principal parts of the face such as the shape of the eye, the mouth or the face most similar to the input image 12 can be generated by the reconstruction, and then, the image is merged with the input image 12. Therefore, the feature of the secondary attribute can be added to the facial image in such a manner as to give the natural impression while keeping the principal feature. Here, the secondary

attribute signifies an attribute such as the crease or the dimple which does not adversely influence on the identification of that person.

Furthermore, in the present embodiment, since the
5 component analyzing unit 102b reconstructs the aged facial image similar to the input image 12, an aged feature peculiar to the outline of the face of the person in the input image 12 can be readily added to the input image 12. Moreover, the merged facial image can be readily generated
10 without any necessity of consideration of the aged feature of each of the parts of the face such as the eye or the nose.

Additionally, in the present embodiment, since the image component accumulating unit 101b classifies the
15 constituent components according to the age and stores them therein, the facial image can be generated by designating a specific age. In addition, it is possible to generate a facial image having not only the aged feature but also a younger feature.

20 On the other hand, in the case where the minimum deviation reconstructed image sufficiently similar to the input image 12 cannot be generated at one time, the reconstructing processing may be repeatedly performed. FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating a modification, in
25 which the configuration of the feature changed image generating apparatus shown in FIG. 4 is partly modified. FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating the feature changed

image generating method in the feature changed image generating apparatus shown in FIG. 6. Here, the processing in steps S21 to S23 in FIG. 7 is the same as that in steps S21 to S23 in FIG. 5.

5 In the modification shown in FIG. 6, in the case where the degree of similarity of the minimum deviation reconstructed image to the input image 12 is lower than a predetermined value (Yes in step S24a), the merging unit 103 merges the input image 12 and the minimum deviation
10 reconstructed image with each other, and then, outputs a merged image to the component analyzing unit 102b (step S24b). In other words, the merging unit 103 feeds back the merged image to the component analyzing unit 102b.

 Upon receipt of the merged image, the component
15 analyzing unit 102b reconstructs the input image 12 in the same processing as that in step S23 based on the input merged image, and then, generates the minimum deviation reconstructed image again (step S25). The component analyzing unit 102b outputs the minimum deviation
20 reconstructed image to the merging unit 103. The merging unit 103 merges the merged image, which has been recently fed back, with the minimum deviation reconstructed image, which has been input again from the component analyzing unit 102b, to generate another merged image 14, and
25 thereafter, output it (step S26). Incidentally, although only one feedback is shown in FIG. 7, the processing in steps S24a and S25 is performed again in the case where

the degree of similarity of the minimum deviation reconstructed image generated in step S25 to the input image 12 is still lower than the predetermined value.

As described above, even if the input image 12
5 and an image space contained in the category 112 are materially different from each other, the reconstructed image can be matched with the input image 12 by repeating the reconstructing processing. In other words, even if the degree of similarity to the input image 12 is absolutely
10 low, it is possible to generate a reconstructed image having a relatively high similarity.

In the present embodiment, the constituent components based on the facial image have been classified into the plurality of categories according to age or sex,
15 to be then stored in the image component accumulating unit 101b. Here, a facial image classifying method is not limited to the method in the present embodiment. For example, the age may be replaced with a group such as an idol group as the category creating criterion. In this
20 case, respective facial images of members of the idol group A1 are stored in the first category, and further, respective facial images of members of the idol group A2 are stored in the second category. And then, the facial image of the person most similar to the member in the
25 specified idol group may be merged with the input facial image 12, thereby generating the merged image 14. In this manner, the present invention is applicable to the

amusement.

(Third Embodiment)

Next, a description will be given below of a third embodiment according to the present invention referring to the attached drawings. FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating a constitutional example of the feature changed image generating apparatus in the third embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the feature changed image generating apparatus includes an aging image accumulating unit 101c, a matching unit 102 for matching images and the merging unit 103 for merging images. The aging image accumulating unit 101c is implemented by, for example, a magnetic disk device.

Incidentally, in the present embodiment, the storing unit for storing information on a plurality of images is equivalent to the aging image accumulating unit 101c. The matching unit 102 and the merging unit 103 carry out the process similar to those of the first embodiment.

The aging image accumulating unit 101c serves as a database, in which facial images having features changed with age are accumulated per age with respect to each of numerous persons (e.g., a person A to a person X). Specifically, the aging image accumulating unit 101c classifies facial images of a certain person, gradually changed with age, into categories 113_1 (i.e., the first category) to 113_n (i.e., the n-th category) according to age, and then, stores them. In the case where the

categories 113_1 to 113_n are comprehensively expressed or any one of the categories is expressed, they will be simply referred to as "category 113" hereinafter.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating the feature
5 changed image generating method by the feature changed
image generating apparatus illustrated in FIG. 8. In the
present embodiment, the matching unit 102 receives
information designating an age 15 of the person of the input
image 12 from the user (step S31), and further, receives
10 the input image 12 (step S32). The matching unit 102
selects one category 113 corresponding to the age 15 of
the person among the plurality of categories 113 contained
in the aging image accumulating unit 101c. The matching
unit 102 matches all of facial images included in the
15 selected category 113 with the input image 12. And then,
the matching unit 102 determines a facial image having the
maximum degree of similarity to the input image 12 among
the facial images included in the selected category 113
(step S33). Here, it is assumed that a facial image of
20 a person B is determined. Furthermore, it is assumed that
a category 113_1 is selected in step S33.

When the input category (i.e., a specified age)
11 is specified by the user, the matching unit 102 selects
a facial image of the same person as the person of the image
25 determined in step S33 (in this case, the facial image of
the person B) among facial images included in the category
113 corresponding to the specified age (e.g., a category

113_n) (step S34). Thereafter, the matching unit 102
outputs the selected facial image as a selected facial
image to the merging unit 103. The merging unit 103 merges
the input image 12 with the selected facial image, thereby
5 generating the merged image 14, and then, outputting the
generated merged image 14 (step S35).

As described above, in the present embodiment,
the facial image of the person having the specified age
of the person of the image most similar to the input image
10 12 is extracted; and the input image 12 is merged with the
extracted facial image. As a consequence, other features
can be added to the input image 12 while keeping the
original feature of the input image 12. Additionally,
other features can be added to the input image 12 in such
15 a manner as to give the natural impression. Consequently,
the feature of the secondary attribute can be added while
keeping the principal feature of the original facial image,
and further, the feature of the secondary attribute can
be added to the facial image in such a manner as to give
20 the natural impression.

Furthermore, in the present embodiment, since the
matching unit 102 selects the aged facial image of the
person of the image similar to the input image 12, an aged
feature peculiar to the outline of the face of the person
25 in the input image 12 can be readily added to the input
image 12. Moreover, the merged facial image can be readily
generated without any necessity of consideration of the

aged feature of each of the parts of the face such as the eye or the nose.

(Fourth Embodiment)

Next, a description will be given below of a fourth
5 embodiment according to the present invention referring
to the attached drawings. FIG. 10 is a block diagram
illustrating a constitutional example of the feature
changed image generating apparatus in the fourth
embodiment. As shown in FIG. 10, the feature changed image
10 generating apparatus includes an aging image component
accumulating unit 101d, the component analyzing unit 102b
for analyzing a component of the image and a component
coefficient conversing unit 104 for converting a component
coefficient. The component analyzing unit 102b carries
15 out the process similar to those of the second embodiment.
The aging image component accumulating unit 101d is
implemented by, for example, a magnetic disk device. The
component coefficient conversing unit 104 is implemented
by, for example, an arithmetic processor in the computer
20 and the program executed by the arithmetic processor.
Incidentally, in the present embodiment, the storing unit
for storing information on a plurality of images
corresponds to the aging image component accumulating unit
101d.

25 The aging image component accumulating unit 101d
serves as a database, in which information on a plurality
of persons is accumulated. The aging image component

accumulating unit 101d stores not facial images per se but a plurality of constituent components obtained by analyzing components of the facial image. A component analysis is exemplified by the principal component
5 analysis. Specifically, the plurality of facial images are classified into a plurality of categories according to age or sex. The constituent components obtained by analyzing the components of each of the facial images are stored in a manner corresponding to each of the categories
10 in the aging image component accumulating unit 101d. Specifically, in the aging image component accumulating unit 101d, the constituent components are classified into categories 114₁ (i.e., the first category) to 114_n (i.e., the n-th category) according to an age bracket of teens
15 or twenties. In the case where the categories 114₁ to 114_n are comprehensively expressed or any one of the categories is expressed, they will be simply referred to as "category 114" hereinafter. Incidentally, an image of a face of one and the same person is contained in any two of the
20 categories before the component analysis.

The component coefficient conversing unit 104 converts a coefficient at the time when the constituent components contained in each of the categories 114 are analyzed. The present embodiment exemplifies a case where
25 a principal component analysis is used as the component analysis in the same manner as in the second embodiment.

Explanation will be made on coefficient

conversion carried out by the component coefficient
conversing unit 104. The two categories 114 for use in
the component analysis are defined as a category A and a
category B. In addition, principal components (i.e.,
5 constituent components) contained in the category A and
the category B, respectively, are specified by P_i (wherein
 i is 1 to n) and Q_i (wherein i is 1 to m), respectively.
Furthermore, respective coefficients corresponding to the
principal components P_i and Q_i are denoted by c_i (wherein
10 i is 1 to n) and d_i (wherein i is 1 to m), respectively.
A description will be given below of a case where the
coefficient c_i is converted into the coefficient d_i .

Facial images before and after an aged change of
one and the same person, generated by the use of the
15 constituent components contained in the category A and the
category B are specified by I_p and J_p , respectively. At
this time, the facial images I_p and J_p are expressed by
Equations (2) and (3), respectively.

$$I_p = c_1 P_1 + c_2 P_2 + \cdots + c_n P_n \quad \cdots (2)$$

$$J_p = d_1 Q_1 + d_2 Q_2 + \cdots + d_m Q_m \quad \cdots (3)$$

20 As a result, the coefficient d_i can be obtained
by linearly converting the coefficient c_i in accordance
with Equation (4), as follows:

[Equation 1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} \dots(4)$$

In Equation (4), a matrix $A = \{\alpha_{ij}\}$ is obtained by calculating a generalized inverse matrix. As a consequence, both of the category A and the category B in the categories 114 need commonly contain the constituent components of at least n or more of one and the same persons. An element α_{ij} in the matrix A is an inter-age conversion coefficient for converting the constituent components between ages.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating the feature changed image generating method by the feature changed image generating apparatus illustrated in FIG. 10. When the user inputs the age 15 of the person of the input image 12, the component analyzing unit 102b selects the category 114 corresponding to an age bracket including the age 15 of the person (step S41). The component analyzing unit 102b reconstructs the input image 12 by the use of the constituent components contained in the selected category 114 (step S43) upon receipt of the input image 12 (step S42). The component analyzing unit 102b reconstructs the input image 12 such that the deviation of a facial image to be generated with respect to the input image 12 becomes minimum value. In other words, the component analyzing unit 102b carries out the reconstruction in such a manner

as to maximize the degree of similarity of the facial image to be generated to the input image 12.

When an input category (i.e., the specified age) 11b is input by the user, the component analyzing unit 102b
5 selects the category 114 corresponding to the specified age (step S44). The component coefficient conversing unit 104 converts each of the coefficients at the time of the reconstruction into a coefficient in the category 114 corresponding to the specified age (step S45) in accordance
10 with Equation (4).

Then, the component analyzing unit 102b generates a minimum deviation reconstructed image 13b in accordance with Equation (3) by the use of the coefficient after the conversion and the constituent component contained in the
15 category 114 corresponding to the specified age, and then, outputs it (step S46).

As described above, in the present embodiment, the category 114 is configured such that any two of the categories contain the constituent components regarding
20 the face of one and the same person. The input image 12 is reconstructed by using the constituent components in the category 114 corresponding to the age 15 of the person. The coefficient at the time of the reconstruction is converted into the coefficient in the category 114
25 corresponding to the specified age. Thereafter, the minimum deviation reconstructed image 13b is generated by using the coefficient after the conversion. Thus, it is

possible to obtain the image sufficiently expressing the side feature when the face of the input image 12 is changed with age.

(Fifth Embodiment)

5 Next, a description will be given below of a fifth embodiment according to the present invention referring to the attached drawings. FIG. 12 is a block diagram illustrating a constitutional example of the feature changed image generating apparatus in the fifth embodiment.
10 The feature changed image generating apparatus illustrated in FIG. 12 includes the merging unit 103 for merging the input image and the minimum deviation reconstructed image with each other in addition to the configuration illustrated in the fourth embodiment.

15 FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating the feature changed image generating method in the feature changed image generating apparatus illustrated in FIG. 12. Here, the processing in steps S41 to S46 in FIG. 13 is the same as that in steps S41 to S46 in FIG. 11.

20 Like in the second embodiment, the merging unit (i.e., an image merging unit) 103 merges the input image 12 with the minimum deviation reconstructed image upon receipt of the minimum deviation reconstructed image from the component analyzing unit 102b, thereby generating the
25 merged image 14. And then, the merging unit 103 outputs the generated merged image 14 (step S57).

 Here, in the case where the minimum deviation

reconstructed image sufficiently similar to the input image 12 cannot be generated, the reconstructing processing may be repeatedly performed. FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating a modification, in which the configuration of the feature changed image generating apparatus illustrated in FIG. 12 is partly modified. Moreover, FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating the feature changed image generating method in the feature changed image generating apparatus illustrated in FIG. 14.

10 In the modification illustrated in FIG. 14, like in the modification illustrated in FIG. 6, in the case where the degree of similarity of the minimum deviation reconstructed image to the input image 12 is lower than a predetermined value (step S57a), the merging unit 103
15 outputs an image obtained by merging the input image 12 and the minimum deviation reconstructed image with each other, to the component analyzing unit 102b (step S57b). In other words, the merging unit 103 feeds back the merged image to the component analyzing unit 102b.

20 Upon receipt of the merged image, the component analyzing unit 102b reconstructs a facial image based on the input merged image (step S58). A component coefficient conversing unit 104 converts each of coefficients of the reconstructed facial images into a
25 coefficient in a category corresponding to the specified age (step S59). The component analyzing unit 102b generates again the minimum deviation reconstructed image

by the use of the coefficients after the conversion and constituent components in the category corresponding to the specified age. The component analyzing unit 102b outputs the generated minimum deviation reconstructed
5 image to the merging unit 103 (step S60).

The merging unit 103 merges the merged image, which has been lastly fed back, with the minimum deviation reconstructed image, which has been input again from the component analyzing unit 102b, to generate the merged image
10 14, and thereafter, output it (step S61). Incidentally, although only one feedback is illustrated in FIG. 15, the processing in steps S57b and thereafter is performed again in the case where the degree of similarity of the minimum deviation reconstructed image generated in step S60 to the
15 input image 12 is still lower than the predetermined value.

Even if the input image 12 and an image space contained in the category 114 are materially different from each other, the reconstructed image can be matched with the input image 12 by repeating the reconstructing
20 processing.

Incidentally, the feature changed image generating apparatus, in which the facial image of the person is changed with age, has been mainly illustrated in the above-mentioned embodiments. However, the present
25 invention is applicable to a case where the feature is added to the image other than the facial image in addition to the case where the feature is added to the facial image.

Furthermore, the feature changed image
generating apparatus in the above-mentioned embodiments
can be implemented by the computer. Specifically,
programs for achieving the functions of the matching unit
5 102, the merging unit 103, the component analyzing unit
102b and the component coefficient conversing unit 104 may
be provided, to be stored in a storing unit in the computer.
An arithmetic processor in the computer executes
processing in accordance with the programs, thus achieving
10 the feature changed image generation in each of the
embodiments.

Moreover, the present invention is applicable to
generation of a montage changed with age. Even in the case
where there is only a photograph of someone in youth, a
15 facial image assuming an aged change can be generated.
Furthermore, the present invention can be applied to a
cellular mobile phone with a camera or an amusement
application for use in the amusement arcade or the like.